In the 1830s, Americans were being influenced by a variety of ideas, which inspired them to reform life. First of all, Americans were being influenced by the political ideas of Jacksonian Democracy. Jacksonian Democracy influenced many states to drop property requirements for voting. Jacksonian Democracy also encouraged many people to make America’s political system fairer for everyone. Secondly, The Second Great Awakening influenced American reform. The Second Great Awakening challenged old ideas such as predestination. It also inspired preachers to hold revivals, which led the way for religious reform. All in all, ideas from Jacksonian Democracy and The Second Great Awakening influenced America greatly.

Many key people influenced the educational and social reform. The first key person is Dorothea Dix who improved living conditions in jails and improved treatment of the mentally ill. Horace Mann brought about public schools and increased the quality of schooling systems. The schooling system was expanded for all people by Prudence Crandall, who created a school for African American girls. In conclusion, key people such as Dorothea Dix, Horace Mann, and Prudence Crandall expanded America educationally and socially.

Abolitionists tried to end slavery in a variety of ways. The abolitionist in Congress helped to restrict slavery by outlawing it in Northern Territories. Other abolitionists tried to end slavery in a different way. The American Colonization Society proposed that all African Americans be moved to a colony in Africa called Liberia. Preachers such as Charles Finney preached about the ideas of abolition. Other abolitionists such as William Garrison and David Walker published writings that encouraged the end of slavery. Abolitionists also held speeches regarding the end of slavery. Finally, abolitionists won the support of powerful people to push for their cause. All in all, abolitionists used many tactics to bring about the end of slavery.

The woman’s suffrage movement began in the 1800s. Powerful figures such as Sojourner Truth and Lucretia Mott believed that women could contribute to America, so they began to speak out. Mott met the abolitionist Cady Stanton and agreed to push for women’s rights together. They held the Seneca Falls convention to discuss the social, civil, and religious rights of women. They also published the Declaration of Sentiments, declaring that men and women were equal. At last, Stanton argued for women’s suffrage with many other recruits and friends. Together, they pushed for social and educational rights for women. To conclude, women worked together to push for equality for women.

New literature and art celebrated American culture and identity in many ways. Firstly, most of the art and stories were based in America. Secondly,